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DOCUMENTS DIVISION

DOD Supports Legislation To Revamp Courts-Martial

Department of Defense is supporting legislation which would amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to make general and special court-martial legal procedures conform more closely to those used by United States district courts in criminal cases.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) is sponsoring a bill (H.R. 12705) which would create general and special courts-martial composed of a single law officer serving as a judge. Among other things, the measure would also provide for law officers and qualified defense counsel for the accused on special courts.

During hearings conducted by a House Armed Services Subcommittee, DOD witnesses testified that this legislation is needed because recent decisions by the United States Court of Military Appeals have placed upon the law officer the role and responsibilities of a Federal district judge trying criminal cases.

"Law officers are now hampered by provisions of law which unnecessarily limit their authority to perform essential and customary judicial functions," said Maj. Gen. Kenneth J. Hodson, Army Judge Advocate General, speaking for DOD.

The legislation would also:

- Extend from one to two years the time in which the accused could request a new trial.
- Authorize the service Judge Advocate General to modify certain court convictions which have not been reviewed by a board of review, mostly from special and summary courts on matters such as procedural error or new evidence.

During the same hearing, a companion bill (H.R. 226), calling for establishment of a Judge Advocate General Corps for the Navy, was endorsed by DOD.

RAdm. Wilfred A. Hearn said Navy needs a JAG Corps even though it has had professional legal officers since 1946.

He based this need on retaining junior officers, citing reasons they gave for leaving service.

"While disparity in income between the military lawyer and civilian counterpart was advanced as a primary reason, of almost equal significance was the contention that the uniformed lawyer in the Navy lacked professional identity," he said.

CBPO AWARDS—Lt. Gen. Horace M. Wade (2nd from left), Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, presents Outstanding Central Base Personnel Office (CBPO) Awards at the Worldwide Personnel Conference, USAF Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Tex. Accepting awards are (left to right) Col. Robert L. Bennett, DCS/Personnel, for Mather AFB, Calif. CBPO; Col. Samuel P. Jordan, Director of Personnel Planning, DCS/Personnel, Hq. PACAF, for Danang AB, Vietnam; and Col. Thomas C. Hyde Sr., DCS/Personnel, USAFSS, for 6989th Support Sq., Misawa AB, Japan.

Vietnam Buildup Eases Shortage Of Railroad Cars, Water Craft

Shortage of railroad cars and water-borne vessels in the Vietnam buildup has been eased since 1966, the Department of Defense has announced.

Army's administrative fleet of water craft supporting logistics-over-the-shore and port operations consists of 624 barges, amphibians (LARC-V and LARC-LX), landing craft (LCM-8 and LCU), tugs, small tankers, patrol boats and floating derricks.

There was an urgent requirement for 200 one-meter gauge rail cars to assist in port clearance and for forward movement of essential cargo.

In June 1967, 111 flat cars and gondolas, manufactured in Japan, arrived in Vietnam. Shipment of 28 refrigerator cars, made in the United States, was completed July 11, 1967. This equipment went immediately into service, including daily movement of fresh vegetables from Da Lat to coastal areas for distribution to combat elements.

Washington Memos

A CHANGE TO Army Regulation 600-200 has been issued explaining procedures, selection criteria, and specific qualifications for voluntary assignment of enlisted personnel to special duties and certain organizations, including Office, Secretary of Defense, Defense Communications Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and JCS. Change also lists criteria for assignments in classification and interview positions at U.S. Army Reception Stations and Training Centers.

TWO LIEUTENANT COLONELS have been appointed by President Johnson as Permanent Professors and Deputy Heads of their respective academic departments at the U.S. Military Academy. Lt. Col. Gilbert W. Kirby Jr., a 1949 West Point graduate, has been named to the department of earth, space and graphic sciences. Lt. Col. Jack L. Capps is in the department of English. He is a 1948 graduate of the Academy. They were sworn in by Brig. Gen. John R. Jannarone, Dean of the Academic Board at the Academy.

AIR FORCE MAJ. GEN. William D. Greenfield replaced Maj. Gen. Thomas K. McGehee as Commander, Central NORAD Region and Tenth Air Force, Sept. 27, at Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo. Gen. McGehee has been reassigned to Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D.C., where he will become Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs & Resources. Gen. Greenfield is presently serving as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Air Defense Headquarters, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colo.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago the first of 11,000 young women became SPARS, female reserve component of the Coast Guard. This Nov. 23-25 many of them will meet at Palm Beach, Fla., for a reunion. It will be at the Biltmore hotel, their "boot camp" a quarter-century ago.

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES is hosting the U.S. Military Testing Association meeting, Sept. 26-28, at Toronto. It is the first time the Association has met outside the United States. Canada joined the group in 1959, a year after its formation. The group includes all facets of military personnel testing and evaluation.

HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TESTS of glass spheres, one of them 44 inches in diameter, are being carried out by Navy to learn if glass may someday be able to replace steel in deep submergence pressure hulls. Scientists at Naval Ship Research and Development Center say effective use of glass could provide a depth capability about five times that of high strength steel.

USAF WORLDWIDE MATERIEL Conference will be held Oct. 9-11 at Randolph AFB, Tex., with Air Training Command as host. Theme of this year's conference is "There is Nothing Permanent Except Change." Conference is sponsored by Deputy Chief of Staff for Systems and Logistics, Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, who will give the keynote address. Top materiel officials from all the major commands will attend the conference.

VETERANS NOW IN school will receive automatic increases in G. I. Bill education checks. Effective Oct. 1, new amounts will be included in checks scheduled to arrive in November. Increase averages $30 per month for single veterans to veterans with two dependents who are enrolled in full-time study. An additional $10 will be provided monthly for each dependent in excess of two.

NAVY AND IBM have developed a computer program that uses active graphics to perform the preliminary design of an entire submarine in a few minutes. The program displays a profile of the submarine on the picture tube of a graphics console. Design modifications can be calculated by a computer and displayed almost instantly. Navy Ship Research and Development Center is developing similar programs for designing surface ships.

FT. GORDON AND Ft. Benning, Ga., tied in the number of applicants accepted by the U.S. Military Academy Prep School at Ft. Belvoir, Va.—29 from each. They are undergoing a 9-month prep session before entering the academy next July.

COL. JACK M. Hertzog relieved Col. D. L. Geer as Adjutant General, U.S. Military Academy. Col. Hertzog came to Military Academy after completion of work for Doctorate in Public Administration at American University, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and Space Administration has awarded $159.7 million contract modification to North American Aviation, Inc., for fabrication of five Saturn V second stages. Purchase of these five stages completes S-11 requirement for 15 Saturn V launch vehicles currently approved for development in Apollo program.

ARMY AVIATION MATERIEL Command has awarded two contracts totaling $6.2 million to Avco Corp., Lycoming Division, Stratford, Conn. Larger of two contracts is $4.5 million for production of conversion kits required in modification of T55-L7 and T55-LB turbine engines to T55-L7C configurations. Second contract of $1.7 million provides for repair parts, ground support equipment and special tools in support of T55-L-11 turbine engines.

NAVY ATTACK DESTROYER USS Frontier has been awarded Battle Efficiency "E" award following seven-month deployment in mid-Pacific area. RAdm. S. H. Moore, Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group, Long Beach, Calif., presented award to USS Frontier.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Secretary McNamara on Nuclear Superiority

"If the United States is to deter a nuclear attack on itself or on our allies, it must possess an actual, and a credible assured destruction capability," stated Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara in a speech before a group of editors and publishers in San Francisco, Sept. 18.

The United States, said the secretary, "must be able to absorb the total weight of nuclear attack on our country—on our strike-back forces; on our command and control apparatus; on our industrial capacity; on our cities; and on our population—and still be fully capable of destroying the aggressor to the point that his society is simply no longer viable in any meaningful twentieth-century sense.

"That is what deterrence to nuclear aggression means. It means the certainty of suicide to the aggressor—not merely to his military forces, but to his society as a whole."

The secretary asked what he termed a "most relevant" question: Does the United States possess a first-strike capability against the Soviet Union? And he answered: "We do not."

"We do not possess first-strike capability against the Soviet Union for precisely the same reason that they do not possess it against us."

The two nations, he said, have "built up . . . 'second-strike capability' to the point that a first strike capability on either side has become unattainable."

Mr. McNamara said, "The blunt fact is, then, that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can attack the other without being destroyed in retaliation; nor can either of us attain a first-strike capability in the foreseeable future.

"The further fact is that both the Soviet Union and the United States presently possess an actual and credible second-strike capability against one another—and it is precisely this mutual capability that provides us both with the strongest possible motive to avoid a nuclear war."

The question more frequently asked, he said, is whether the United States possesses nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

"The answer is that we do."

He explained there sometimes is a misunderstanding as to measurement of superiority. Some persons, he said, define superiority in terms of gross megatonnage or in the number of missile launchers available. By these two standards, he stated, the United States does have a superiority over the Soviet Union in the weapons targeted against each other.

"But," he emphasized, "it is precisely these two standards of measurement that are themselves misleading.

"For the most meaningful and realistic measurement is neither gross megatonnage, nor the number of available missile launchers; but rather the number of separate warheads that are capable of being *delivered* with accuracy on individual high-priority targets with sufficient power to destroy them.

"Further, the number of missile launchers available is also an inadequate indicator of assured destruction capability, since the fact is that many of our launchers will carry multiple warheads.

"But by using the realistic measurement of the number of warheads available, capable of being reliably delivered with accuracy and effectiveness on the appropriate targets in the United States or Soviet Union, I can tell you that the United States currently possesses a superiority over the Soviet Union of at least three or four to one.

"But the blunt fact remains that if we had had more accurate information about planned Soviet strategic forces, we simply would not have needed to build as large a nuclear arsenal as we have today.

"What is essential to understand here is that the Soviet Union and the United States mutually influence one another's strategic plans. Whatever be their intentions, whatever be our intentions, actions—or even realistically potential actions—on either side relating to the buildup of nuclear forces, be they either offensive or defensive weapons, necessarily trigger reactions on the other side.

"It is precisely this action-reaction phenomenon that fuels an arms race.

"Now, in strategic nuclear weaponry, the arms race involves a particular irony. Unlike any other era in military history, today a substantial numerical superiority of weapons does not effectively translate into political control, or diplomatic leverage."

The uniqueness of thermonuclear power, said Mr. McNamara, "lies in the fact that it is at one and the same time an all powerful weapon.

"The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States can mutually destroy one another—regardless of who strikes first—narrows the range of Soviet aggression which our nuclear forces can effectively deter.

"Even with our nuclear monopoly in the early postwar period we were unable to deter the Soviet pressures against Berlin, or their support of aggression in Korea.

"What all of this has meant is that we, and our allies as well, require substantial non-nuclear forces in order to cope with levels of aggression that massive strategic forces do not in fact deter."

He said "our nuclear strategic forces play a vital and absolutely necessary role in our security and that of our allies, but it is an intrinsically limited role.

"Thus, we and our allies must maintain substantial conventional forces, fully capable of dealing with a wide spectrum of lesser forms of political and military aggression—a level of aggression against which the use of strategic nuclear forces would not be to our advantage, and thus a level of aggression which these strategic nuclear forces by themselves cannot effectively deter. One cannot fashion a credible deterrent out of an incredible action. Therefore, security for the United States and its allies can only arise from the possession of a whole range of graduated deterrents, each of them fully credible in its own context."

DOD Urges Caution On Insurance Purchases

Department of Defense officials are urging military personnel who purchase commercial insurance to make adequate cash payments to insure the policy is in force while the insurance company is awaiting the first allotment payment.

Pointing out that the policy is not in force until the first payment has been made to the insurance company, DOD officials said that occasionally servicemen have discovered they are not covered because of a time lag in the arrival of the allotment check.

The DOD officials said that in many cases it may take months to process allotments for commercial insurance coverage, and that like most contracts a first payment is required to make the policy binding upon the insurance company.

In addition, commanding officers are urged to check insurance allotment records to be certain they are in order, eliminating the possibility that one of his men will find himself without coverage because of incorrectly made out papers, neglect or a slow down in processing, and to be certain the serviceman fully understands his allotment situation.

NATO Defense Ministers Meet in Ankara, Turkey

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara will join defense ministers from six other NATO countries at a Nuclear Planning Group meeting Sept. 28-29 in Ankara, Turkey.

They will consider aspects of strategic and nuclear planning significant to the Alliance, including the implications of anti-ballistic missile deployment.

The group, which last met in Washington, D.C. in April, is part of the Nuclear Defense Affairs Committee which advises the North Atlantic Council on nuclear policy.

Member countries along with the U.S. are Canada, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

FIRE MISSION—Lt. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and Lt. Col. Dave B. Barker, Commanding Officer, 3rd Bn., Twelfth Marine Regiment, watch the impact of an artillery mission after the general called in the fire command during his visit to Camp Evans north of Phu Bai, RVN.

Army Speeds Processing Of Warrant Applicants

Processing of applicants for warrant officer flight training can be stepped up now by as much as a month or six weeks, an Army spokesman said.

Requirement for an examining board for applicants has been replaced by field grade Army aviators interviewing applicants. In the past it sometimes was a period of several weeks before enough applications were received to warrant calling a board for examination. The personal interview will determine leadership potential and pass on qualifications for flight training.

Also, the aptitude test minimum score requirement has been lowered from 115 to 110 and the Flight Aptitude Selection Test composite score requirement has been changed from a minimum of 230 to 250.

Army Clarifies Status Of OCS Applicants

"There have been some cases of misunderstanding of the choices available to approved OCS applicants who were offered options to remain on the OCS waiting list or make other choices," the Army announced.

In a message to all commands, the DA message said it was the intent of the department that certain allocated applicants would not be affected by the OCS reduction. "Effective 19 Aug 67," the message said, "college option enlistees, in-service college graduates and other in-service applicants with more than 12 months service will be input to OCS between 19 Aug and 15 Jan 68. . . ."

Also, the message said, "Neither should other approved candidates on 19 Aug 67 have been denied OCS." Delay was necessary, it was explained, and the applicants could agree to either be on a waiting list or withdraw as candidates and revert to their original enlistment option.

Deep Sea Measurement Project Nears Completion

Scientists from Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory will complete next month a program of deep sea measurements.

Since July, the scientists have been making dives from the Gulf of Mexico to Newfoundland taking acoustic, electromagnetic, oceanographic and biological measurements.

They are using the DEEPSTAR-4000, a research vehicle capable of carrying a three-man crew to a depth of 4,000 feet.

Results of the program are expected to contribute to the laboratory's understanding of mobile sonar systems.

Navy officials at the laboratory say DEEPSTAR-4000 is being used because past work with Deep Saucer and Star III indicated a deep submergence vehicle provides a more stable platform than surface ships or submarines.

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